

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, February 19, 1937

No. 3

Anti-Picketing Ordinance Must Be Repealed

PLANS for a mass meeting of all trade unionists and other supporters of the campaign to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance are now being considered by the General Campaign Committee, it has been announced by Fred West, assistant director.

Feasibility of the plan from the point of view of the campaign budget will be an important deciding factor, West said.

The campaign to educate the 75,000 members of San Francisco labor unions will be renewed in the last two weeks before election, when new speakers will be sent into all unions to arouse the memberships to the importance of the repeal issue.

"This is a campaign of 75,000 trade unionists and their convictions against a handful of greedy business interests and their money," said West. "The opposition will use its money, and quantities of it, to gain its ends. Will the trade unionists use their man power and the strength of their convictions to combat the resources of the opposition? The outcome of the campaign is summed up in the answer to that one question. If every member of organized labor does his share there is nothing to fear."

Council Calls for Investigation

Anticipating a move of the opposition to provoke violence on the streets of San Francisco for the purpose of discrediting the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, a resolution was passed by the San Francisco Labor Council calling for an investigation of the Lee Holman squad. A committee will be appointed to take the matter up with the proper city authorities.

The demonstration staged by the Lee Holman outfit on Monday was interpreted in many quarters as a move to connect violence with the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

Forty-one civic organizations have so far indorsed the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, according to Michael Coll, member of the speakers' bureau.

Repeal advocates are being sent into every improvement club in San Francisco and so far every action taken in any of these organizations has been for repeal of the ordinance.

An appeal for full union co-operation in the mailing campaign was made by Clarence H. King, secretary of the General Campaign Committee. King urges unions who have not sent in their envelopes to do so immediately, so that every member of organized labor in San Francisco can be reached.

A Gag on Freedom of Speech

A leaflet issued by the General Campaign Committee for the Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance says:

"San Francisco's anti-picketing ordinance is a twenty-year-old reminder of the world war days, when many drastic and emergency measures were taken.

"Since then the government of the United States and the highest courts in the land have encouraged labor to advertise the unfair employer for the good of the general public.

"This ordinance makes it unlawful for any person to advertise in any way—with badges, signs or banners—that a business establishment pays

coolie wages and maintains un-American working conditions.

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that labor has this right. High courts throughout the country have established this precedent since 1888.

"This ordinance has no place on the law books of an American community. It is a gag on freedom of speech, publication and assemblage.

Business Needs Labor's Help

"Any ordinance which takes from labor the right to advertise unfairness weakens the fair business man and protects his unethical competitor.

"San Francisco merchants have banded together for fair trade practices in business to maintain decent profits and good living standards. The only way to protect healthy trade practices is to turn the pressure of public sentiment on the chiseler. This has always been labor's service to good business.

"Whenever the chiseler tries to make up what

Anti-Picketing Law Invalid

An anti-picketing ordinance enacted by the Terre Haute, Ind., City Council some months ago has been declared invalid in the Circuit Court, reversing the conviction under the ordinance of Frank Lentz, arrested for picketing during a strike. Attorneys for the city and the Merchants' Association plan to take the case to the state Supreme Court.

Charter Amendment 1

From the point of view of the wage earner, the property owner, and indeed of all residents of San Francisco, with the exception of the privately owned public utility companies and bankers, Charter Amendment No. 1 on the ballot for the special election on March 9 is the most important of any of the twenty propositions to be submitted.

It is true that it has been somewhat overshadowed by the interest of trades-unionists in Proposition No. 19 for the repeal of the vicious anti-picketing ordinance, the urgent need for the success of which is recognized by all workers.

But Amendment No. 1 should not be overlooked. It is intended to carry out plans for municipal distribution of the city's own electric power generated in the costly and elaborate water system which constitutes the great Hetch Hetchy project. At present this power is being sold for a very modest price to the privately owned utility which dispenses light and power to the city, which in turn makes a considerable profit by distributing it to consumers. Forward-looking citizens believe that this profit should be used for the benefit of consumers and taxpayers.

The amendment purposes to issue "bonds or other obligations payable wholly out of the revenues" of a system for the generation and distribution to the people of the City and County of San Francisco of the hydroelectric power generated in the Hetch Hetchy project, such bonds or other obligations not to exceed \$50,000,000.

Advocates of the measure point to the fact that the system as planned would not cost the taxpayers a penny, while the result will be lower rates and a handsome return from its own power.

he loses on price slashing by cutting wages and lengthening hours labor is on the job to expose him. Every business man who dreads the return of the old 'dog-eat-dog days' urges the repeal of this ordinance.

Suppression of Information

"You have a right to know under what conditions commodities are sold and produced.

"San Francisco's anti-picketing ordinance suppresses such information. You expect the Board of Health to warn you against impure products, unsanitary conditions and contagious diseases. The Better Business Bureau protects you from fraud and misrepresentation. The medical and legal professions have means of warning you against imposters.

"Why should labor not have the same right to inform you of foul working conditions that are a menace to public welfare?

"San Franciscans are not behind this anti-picketing ordinance. At present it rests on our law books as an advertisement to the world that San Francisco believes in treating its respected and decent working people like criminals whenever they exercise their constitutional rights to advertise bad working conditions.

"This is not really true of San Francisco. Sentiment in San Francisco is for the workingman because the buying power of the workingman is the best guaranty of prosperity.

"Let's prove that San Francisco does not indorse such an unprogressive measure. Let's pension off this hidebound old ordinance. It is not in keeping with an administration that believes in a high living standard for all Americans. It is against the modern trend in legislation throughout the country.

"State, county and local governments throughout the United States are protecting, not denying, labor's right to maintain decent working conditions.

Do Not Be Misled on This Point

"There are any number of laws on our statute books that will take care of disorder and violence should it occur on either side in an industrial dispute. Disorder and violence may occur wherever people gather at political meetings, at the polls or in parades.

"San Francisco has many laws for covering such situations. We do not have ordinances prohibiting parades or political meetings or voting to keep disorder out of these activities. We do not need an ordinance forbidding the advertisement of an unfair employer to make picketing peaceful.

"There is no excuse for the existence of an ordinance which is so unnecessary, un-American and unpopular.

"Vote 'Yes' on No. 19 on March 9. Repeal the anti-picketing ordinance and keep San Francisco abreast with the march of progress. Protect our business men against unfair competition. Keep the standard of living high for our working people."

JANUARY WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, reports to Governor Frank F. Merriam that through the activities of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the month of January, \$1914.95 in wage adjustments was added to the earnings of women and minor workers in California.

Committee Decrees Expulsion of Green From Miners' Union

Branding William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation, as "men not fit to represent labor in any capacity in this country," the former was expelled from the United Mine Workers' Union by its policy committee last Monday.

The action of the committee followed adoption of a resolution condemning Green "for insulting, strikebreaking" statements made in connection with the settlement of the General Motors strike by John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization last week.

Frey had joined with Green in denouncing the settlement of the General Motors strike as a "complete surrender" to the corporation by John L. Lewis and other strike leaders.

Action Was Expected

Green's expulsion from the mine union, which he once served as secretary-treasurer, had been expected for weeks. The first hint that such action was contemplated came during the Federation's annual convention, in Tampa, Fla., last fall, when the Federation head was ordered to come before the mine workers' executive council to give reasons why he should not be ousted.

The council gave Green the choice of appearing personally, which he could not do, as he was presiding over the convention, or being represented by counsel. Green did neither.

In refusing to surrender his union card without a "fight" Green called the committee's action "Hitlerism" and said he would not "take it lying down."

The statements to which objection was made by John L. Lewis, who is president of the United Mine Workers' Union, and the policy committee

of that organization, were contained in an official release by Green on the day following the General Motors strike settlement, as follows:

Labor Asks What Was Won?

"The general public will welcome the termination of the automobile strike, but labor will be interested in the terms of the settlement reached. Naturally, labor will ask what, if anything, was won as the result of the sacrifices and suffering through which the automobile workers passed during the last forty days.

"Reports indicate that the original demand that the Automobile Workers' Union be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for all of those employed in the General Motors manufacturing industry was abandoned. It was modified during the early stage of the negotiations to cover twenty plants. It was completely abandoned in the final settlement reached. To this extent and in this respect the settlement represents a surrender in a very large way to the demands of General Motors management.

Direct Agreement Lacking

"It is significant that no direct agreement was signed by the management of General Motors and the representatives of the United Automobile Workers' Union. The settlement was arrived at through an exchange of letters which passed between Governor Murphy and the representatives of General Motors. It will require a careful examination of this correspondence in order to determine whether losses sustained by the automobile workers who have been on strike for forty days compare with gains, if any, which may be included in the exchange of letters.

Closed Shop Not Recognized

"One thing is certain. The settlement arrived at provides that the United Automobile Workers of America may deal with General Motors management for those who are members of the United Automobile Workers of America only. The representatives of other groups, including company unions, are accorded the same privilege. There is nothing contained in the letters exchanged which can be remotely interpreted as meaning recognition of the closed shop principle in General Motors.

"It is my opinion that a preliminary examination of the letters which passed between Governor Murphy and General Motors management resulting in the termination of the automobile strike justifies these conclusions. A further and more definite study and analysis of all the provisions of the letters sent by Governor Murphy to General Motors management and their replies thereto is necessary in order to fully understand the meaning and purpose of all the terms upon which a settlement providing for termination of the strike was reached."

Says General Motors Wanted Outside Help

General Motors Corporation, which tried to arouse public sympathy for its anti-union stand by lamenting that wage earners were thrown out of work by the strike, and shouting assurances to its "loyal" employees, was itself anxious to cause a shut-down of the entire auto industry, according to a story in "Steel," well-known trade journal.

The full quotation from "Steel," January 18, 1937, is as follows:

"Details are coming out now of the secret meeting held in Detroit recently under sponsorship of the automobile chamber of commerce and in which all auto manufacturers participated.

"It is reported that a plan was proposed at this meeting for the entire industry to shut down January 15 if the difficulty at General Motors persisted. Agreement to this proposal naturally had to be unanimous if it were to be put through.

"That the agreement did not go through is now, of course, known; the reason is said to be the dissension of Ford representatives—always keen watchdogs of public opinion and labor movements. They reasoned that for the entire industry to close its doors would place it in a bad light with the public and might even incite a panic, with so many thrown out of work. Without the co-operation of Ford the plan had to be junked."

Legislature Adopts Amendment

And Sends It to Governor Tingley

The New Mexico Senate voted last week to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution, and send the bill to Governor Clyde Tingley.

Charter Amendment 10

Organization of the San Francisco Food Council to carry on a short but intensive campaign for the passage of Charter Amendment No. 10 has been announced by James H. C. Allan, the chairman. This amendment, which is to be voted upon at the special election March 9, has to do with the inspection of foodstuffs in San Francisco.

"Charter Amendment No. 10 clarifies Section 24 of the Charter," says a statement issued by Chairman Allan, "by changing certain language which, as it now stands, permits the charging to food inspection costs of the 'overhead' of other municipal departments not directly connected with such activity. Naturally it is the consumer of foodstuffs who suffers from such unnecessary duplication of taxation.

"Amendment No. 10 will limit inspection fees to the actual cost thereof. Its passage will mean the retention in San Francisco of food manufacturers and conditioners and the continuance in employment of thousands of workers. We are urging the people to vote 'Yes' and thereby to keep down the price of food."

Indorsements of the measure have been given by the San Francisco Labor Council, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and the Central Council of Civic Clubs.

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Agreement Terminating General Motors Strike

General Motors, largest corporation in the world, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Detroit, takes its final cue in the labor difficulties from Byron's heroine, Julia:

"And murmuring, 'I will ne'er consent,' consented."

When the troubles began, and for a long time afterwards, Sloan, G. M. president, and Knudsen, its general manager, insisted that any negotiations must be conducted between the men working in a given plant and the manager of that plant. The strikers scouted this proposal, pointing out that the plant managers had no authority but had to refer everything back to the central office.

G. M. Chiefs Sign Pact

The men insisted from the first on negotiations with representatives of the General Motors Corporation. After more than a month of refusal and resistance they had their way. The treaty of peace was not signed by a plant manager on one side and the chief of a company union on the other. It was signed by William S. Knudsen, Donaldson Brown and John T. Smith for General Motors, and by Wyndham Mortimer, Leo Pressman and John L. Lewis for the United Automobile Workers of America.

Lewis was sick, and the treaty was taken to his room for him to sign in bed.

Immediately after the signing of the agreement between General Motors and the auto workers, the corporation announced a pay raise of 5 cents an hour in all the plants of the company. It is estimated by company officials that this will add \$25,000,000 a year to the wages of its employees.

The increase was to go into effect February 15 in all plants now running, and plants now closed will open under the new scale.

Chief Points in Agreement

The chief elements of the agreement are these:

"(1) The corporation hereby recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for those employees of the corporation who are members of the union. The corporation recognizes and will not interfere with the right of its employees to be members of the union. There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion by the corporation or any of its agents against any employees because of membership in the union.

"(2) The corporation and the union agree to commence collective bargaining negotiations on February 16 in regard to the issues specified in the letter of January 4, 1937, from the union to the corporation for the purpose of entering into a collective bargaining agreement or agreements covering such issues looking to a final and complete settlement of all matters in dispute.

"(3) The union agrees to forthwith terminate the present strike against the corporation and to evacuate all plants now occupied by strikers.

"(4) The corporation agrees that all its plants which are on strike or otherwise idle shall resume operations as rapidly as possible.

"(5) It is understood that all employees now on strike or otherwise idle will return to their usual work when called and that no discrimination shall be made or prejudices exercised by the corporation against any employee because of his former affiliation with or activities in the union or the present strike.

No Strikes Pending Negotiations

"(6) The union agrees that pending the negotiations referred to in Paragraph 2 there shall be no strikes called or any other interruption to or interference with production by the union or its members.

"(7) During the existence of the collective bargaining agreement contemplated pursuant to Paragraph 2 all opportunities to achieve a satisfactory settlement of any grievance or the enforcement of

any demands by negotiation shall be exhausted before there shall be any strikes or other interruption to or interference with production by the union or its members. There shall be no attempts to intimidate or coerce any employees by the union and there shall not be any solicitation or signing up of members of the union on the premises of the company. This is not to preclude individual discussion.

Injunctions to Be Dismissed

"(8) After the evacuation of its plants and the termination of the strike the corporation agrees to consent to the entry of orders dismissing the injunction proceedings which have been started by the corporation against the union or any of its members or officers or any of its locals, including those pending in Flint, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, and, subject to the approval of the court, to discontinue all contempt proceedings which it has instituted thereunder."

Added to the agreement like a codicil to a will was a letter from General Motors to Governor Murphy in which the company agreed not to bargain with other agencies than the United Automobile Workers except under certain stated conditions and after a certain time. Official information on this last item is lacking, but all the accounts agree that the period during which General Motors will deal exclusively with the United is six months.

Factors in G. M. Backdown

Governor Murphy of Michigan is probably the best loved hero of this settlement. He stuck to the conference like a dog to a root, as one of the company officials put it, and simply wouldn't put up with anything but a definite settlement.

But it is generally recognized in Detroit that the Roosevelt administration, little as it dealt in official pronouncements, furnished the conditions without which negotiations probably never would have been consented to by the company. Also it is felt in Detroit that the devastating revelations of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, showing \$167,000 paid by General Motors to the Pinkerton spy agency in 1935 and almost half a million to the same agency in less than three years, had a good deal to do with weakening the company's resistance.

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80 Per Cent of Workers Covered by Insurance

With 17,943,000 wage earners now protected by unemployment compensation in thirty-six states, the Social Security Board has made public a table showing the variations in provisions of these thirty-six laws. The employees' coverage is 80 per cent of expected total when all states have enacted unemployment compensation laws.

The number of states having unemployment compensation laws doubled during December, 1936, fifteen laws being passed between December 16 and 31.

The estimated number of industrial and commercial employees covered by state unemployment compensation laws during 1936 is 17,943,000.

Thirteen states have not enacted unemployment compensation laws. The industrial states of Delaware, Missouri and Illinois account for about three-fifths of the workers not yet covered. Should the legislatures of these states, which are now in session, adopt such measures the coverage would be more than 90 per cent of the potential total.

The legislatures of all but two of the remaining states without unemployment compensation are either in session or scheduled to meet shortly.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY

Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
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Single copies05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

"Shortage" of Skilled Labor

A serious problem confronting labor is revealed in a report from the Department of Labor's Division of Standards and Research, made public this week. It purports to show that there is danger of a "shortage of skilled workers."

The report comprises, according to the Associated Press, a study which is "the most nearly complete that has been made since the depression began." Discussing "Future Employment Problems," the report says:

"As the volume of business activity increases and the number of unemployed persons decreases, labor shortages will inevitably occur, creating a major problem of adjustment in the labor supply.

"During periods of depression, such as the last few years, the abundance of qualified, experienced workers in all skilled trades and occupations serves to discourage the training of new workers to replace the normal losses in any occupation. Consequently, with the loss of a certain percentage of older skilled workers each year, business may pick up to only 75 per cent or 80 per cent of its former volume of employment before encountering evidences of labor shortage in certain trades.

"Moreover, the rate for business recovery is quite likely to be more rapid than existing training facilities can supply needed workers once a shortage develops.

"These shortages show up first in the more highly skilled occupations in scattered local areas and gradually spread as unemployment declines.

"In large part the solution of this problem lies in training apprentices and new workers in the occupations in question. Training is not an Employment Service function, but there are at least three ways in which the Employment Service can play an important part in relieving these labor shortage conditions."

These three ways were described as providing information with respect to available labor supply, indicating the skill and experience of these potential workers, and indicating employment trends among the various occupations.

* * *

It is entirely probable that there is much truth in the conclusions of the Labor Department study. Always after depressions difficulty has been experienced in reassembling the workers in certain crafts when industry was on the road to recovery. This may be attributed to the fact that elderly workmen were the first to be discharged and the last to be hired, and also that many men found more permanent employment in other than their own trades.

* * *

In recent years there has been a general tendency on the part of employers to discriminate against workers more than 45 years of age; and splendid craftsmen have found themselves unable

to find employment at their trades even when business was on the upgrade.

When some weeks ago there was talk in San Francisco of a shortage of skilled craftsmen the editor of the Labor Clarion made inquiries as to the truth or falsity of the published statements of employers on this subject. Quite generally officers of unions stated that many members were still on their out-of-work and relief rolls, these being in most cases men of middle age or over. Some were able and anxious to work; others were discouraged because of the discrimination against elderly men, and had lost their initiative. It was noticeable that there were comparatively few young and vigorous men on the out-of-work rolls.

* * *

Testifying before a committee of the House of Representatives recently, Harry A. Hopkins, chief of the W. P. A., declared that the most searching investigations had failed to disclose any basis for the "labor shortage" reports. He said:

"Every complaint made by employers has been probed and not one has stood up. Recently we were flooded with complaints of a shortage of carpenters and bricklayers. When we investigated, what did we find? We found that we have carpenters on our rolls, and good ones. We have some who have been carpenters and union members all their lives, but they are 52, 54 or 55 years old. When a contractor goes to relief agencies looking for help we find that he will not employ anyone over 40 or 45 years. He wants production and believes he can get more out of younger men."

* * *

While the Department of Labor is making studies on employment problems it might do a public service by investigating the subject of how extensive is this practice of discrimination against workers because of age. It is possible that the alleged shortage of skilled workers will resolve itself into merely a scarcity of young craftsmen just out of their apprenticeship with many years of usefulness to the employer before them.

* * *

One reason for the alleged "shortage" of skilled labor may be found in the following release by the A. F. of L. News Service:

"Insurance companies of Illinois were held by Anton Johansen, labor member of the State Industrial Commission, to be responsible for the discharge of workers in industry liable to compensation under the newly enacted state occupational diseases act, in a talk before the Central Trades and Labor Council of Joliet. He declared that in some instances insurance carriers of compensation had insisted that employers dismiss certain employees to make way for the employment of fresher and younger employees.

"Johansen said that 'such tactics are impossible where there are strong organizations of labor,' and called upon union delegates to strengthen the trade union movement. He also stressed the importance of welding the forces of organized labor to assist in upholding labor laws passed for the protection of the worker."

A Timely Wage Concession

The announcement by the Chrysler corporation last week of a raise in the wages of its employees which would aggregate \$13,000,000 annually was a timely one, from more than one angle.

It came just as the General Motors strike was being adjusted, and followed the recent elections held in the Chrysler company's plants which "proved beyond the shadow of a doubt," according to Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, "where the workers in the auto industry stand."

It appears that the count showed that about 85 per cent of the 55,000 workers in the Chrysler plants in Detroit favored the candidates of the union.

The elections were for works councils still sur-

living from the days of the Automobile Labor Board. The United Automobile Workers pushed a slate in all plants and campaigning was intense.

Probably the Chrysler corporation saw the "handwriting on the wall" and took advantage of the opportunity to do a graceful act. It is one more argument for the unorganized worker to consider—that the mere threat of union organization is sufficient to bring about a readjustment of wages upward.

George Washington on War

The birthday of the Father of His Country next Monday brings to mind recollection of his great work during the Revolution, his untiring service to found a new nation, the qualities of his leadership that made him "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington was "first in peace" in another way than being a leader in peace time. He hated war! He wrote to his secretary in 1785: "My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

He once wrote to Lafayette: "It is really a strange thing that there should not be room enough in the world for men to live without cutting one another's throats." Again he wrote: "For the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest. . . ."

A lot of talk about more appropriations for this nation's armaments is floating through the country this week. Before we swallow all of it we might reflect upon those words of Washington's and upon his warning that "overgrown military establishments are under any form of government inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty."

Manufacturers See the Light

That fair-minded manufacturers are becoming conscious of the evil of child labor, especially as it affects their own business, is revealed by a news dispatch from Washington.

The National Association of Manufacturers, it seems, is advocating federal legislation to abolish child labor by indorsing in principle the Clark-Connelly bill for that purpose.

William B. Warner, president of the association, wrote to Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri and Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts, approving the purpose of their bill to invoke the commerce power of the government to protect states where goods produced by child labor are barred. He proposed also that the legislation control shipment of such goods at the point of origin and also be extended to cover additional industries.

The proposed provision to control shipments in the state of origin, Warner said, would prevent "bootlegging of products of child labor in the state of origin."

If, instead of lining up with the opponents of the constitutional amendment which would permit the prohibition of child labor directly instead of indirectly, the influential manufacturers' association had joined with labor in urging the amendment, the situation complained of would have disappeared long ago.

The Los Angeles Chapter of the American Newspaper Guild has been accepted into membership of the Central Labor Council of that city. Its meetings, held twice a month, are said to be well attended. Roger C. Johnson of the Hollywood "Citizen-News" is president and the secretary is Joe Maguire of the Los Angeles "Herald-Express."

Health Insurance Bills

By C. H. GRAY

Senate Bill No. 605, introduced in the California Legislature by Senator McGovern and sponsored by a militant group in organized medicine, gives county medical societies what amounts to an exclusive right to organize and operate "associations" for the issuing of medical service contracts on the monthly payment or budget plan.

The bill permits the establishment of a medical dictatorship, benevolent in purpose, no doubt; but, because of its monopolistic character, a large body of practicing physicians will hesitate to support it.

The bill adds a new chapter entitled, "Medical Service Associations," to the Insurance Code. It provides for the organization and operation of medical service associations by groups of from 26 per cent to 51 per cent of physicians and surgeons practicing in any county and adjoining county in the state (approximately the membership of the county medical societies); and the group which first applies secures the exclusive franchise for its county and the right to use the name of the county in its name. Competing "associations" are not permitted.

The "association" granted the franchise for any particular county is allowed to solicit and advertise. Other physicians and surgeons, operating singly or in groups, are not allowed to do so.

This bill puts the medical societies in the insurance business. However, that is their affair; but to ask for exclusive rights in a specified territory and freedom from competition is asking too much.

If the bill is amended to provide that "any number of regularly licensed practicing physicians and surgeons may form a medical service association," etc., attention then can be given to other sections of the bill which, with a few exceptions, have considerable merit.

The author of Senate Bill No. 121 is Dan E. Williams, veteran state senator from Merced.

Senate Williams was chairman of state Senate interim committees appointed in 1933 and in 1935 to investigate the advisability of a health insurance act to meet the needs of the people of this state. As such chairman he presided at the numerous and often lengthy meetings of these committees and heard the testimony and statements of a large number of experts, both lay and professional. His committees also had the benefit of the valuable medical costs and health insurance surveys and reports made at great expense by federal and state agencies and by private research bureaus.

The Williams bill also adds a new chapter to the California Insurance Code. It is entitled, "Voluntary Health Service Insurance." It provides for the operation by a physician and surgeon, or by a group of physicians and surgeons, of a medical, surgical and hospital service, and for the issuing of contracts for the service upon the monthly payment or budget plan.

The bill further provides that such contracts are contracts of insurance; and it makes provision for proper regulation and for the maintenance of deposits and reserves for the protection of beneficiaries.

Senator Williams' Bill does not permit solicitation or advertising by medical groups; it does not create a monopoly or restrict competition. In all other respects, including the statement of purposes, it is similar to the McGovern bill.

The people need and demand an adequate medical and hospital service, conveniently available and furnished on a low cost, periodic payment insurance basis. Such service must be financially and professionally sound, and should be state regulated. By proper organization and good management its efficiency should steadily increase and its cost decrease. The Williams bill is designed to fill that need and meet that demand.

A very happy and satisfactory solution of the

health insurance problem in this state could be brought about by combining the good features of both bills and eliminating features that are objectionable because not for the benefit of the public.

"FIGHTING THE REDS"

Editor Labor Clarion: James F. Scrudder, informer in the Modesto case, told a State Assembly investigating committee that his hobby of "red-baiting" prompted him to inform San Francisco police of the supposed "red" activities of maritime union members. Scrudder said "fighting reds" was his fetish and that he accepted no compensation from San Francisco officers for reporting strike activities.

Now, of course, Scrudder did not get real confidential on this pay question; but we assume if after making his weekly report he found thirty or forty dollars sticking in his pocket it would only be what he expected. It is said, however, that one week Scrudder had a hole in his pocket and, after reaching the street, reached for the accustomed roll and much to his dismay got a handful of nothingness. The howl that Mrs. Murphy raised the time she got her finger caught in the wringer was a mere whisper compared to Scrudder's amazed shriek when he thought that he was being cheated, because, after all, a forty-dollar gift regularly every week is sometimes called a "pay-off" by those who toil and suffer from the tactics of such human rats who carry tales to the employers.

Scrudder, the informer, the Judas of the twentieth century, cringes behind his lying mask of "fighting the reds," but it soon becomes apparent that in "fighting the reds," Scrudder sent innocent men to prison, disrupted regular union activity, created doubt and distrust in the minds of the membership. It is also apparent that any person who speaks for militant trade unions, who works for strong organizations, will always be classed as a "red" in the eyes of the employers. However, the rank and file of the nation are rapidly learning that "red-baiters" are always to be looked upon with suspicion. The overwhelming landslide in the recent national election served notice on the "red-baiters" on a national scale just how the American voters feel about those individuals and groups who have a "fetish for fighting the reds."

JOHN SCHOMAKER.

THOMAS G. PLANT TO RETIRE?

With signing of new working agreements by shipowner employers and erstwhile striking unions, authentic sources said the way had been cleared for the partial retirement of one of the principal figures in the lengthy negotiations.

Thomas G. Plant, it was said, has desired for some time to devote his entire attention to the affairs of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, of which he is vice-president and general manager.

Most of his time for months has been devoted to plans and discussions attached to his position as chairman of the Coast committee of shipowners, which constituted the negotiating body for employers. In addition, he has held the presidency of the Waterfront Employers' Association.

ECONOMIC POWER OF WOMEN

In a review of the annual report of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is the following: "The year's work also included the development of feasible programs of action to eliminate women's economic maladjustments and improve their working and employment conditions. A project which may assume greater importance in the future was co-operation with organized groups of women buyers to bring about better understanding of their responsibility along with that of employers and employees for working conditions."

Edward Markham

(I.L.N.S.)

Edwin Markham, America's labor poet, has lost his memory and is put under a guardianship for the remainder of his days.

Such an event is inevitably saddening; less so in this case than in many others. Markham will be 85 in April; and until the last year his mind has functioned splendidly. Last summer he made an extended trip through Mexico, became very ill, partly from the heat, and never has quite recovered. Many a younger man, under the same strain, would be in the same case—or worse.

Nearly five years ago—on his eightieth birthday, Markham was in Washington, the guest of Judson King, who is probably America's foremost pamphleteer, especially on the power question. The two had discussed almost everything from Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" to the newest minimum wage law, when Markham sat down at the desk and wrote the following quatrain:

The Third Wonder

"Two things," said Kant, 'fill me with reverent awe—

'The starry heavens, and the moral law.'

But I know a thing more awful and obscure—

The long, long patience of the plundered poor."

Certainly there was nothing wrong with Markham's head up to that time.

He is best known, of course, by "The Man With the Hoe," written on Millet's wonderful painting. Markham saw the man with the hoe as "slave of the wheel of labor," and demanded to know:

"Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
O masters, lords and rulers of all lands,
How will the future reckon with this man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?"

* * *

Walter Scott was as much an aristocrat as Edwin Markham was a democrat. But Scott was a great poet; and four lines from his "Harold, the Dauntless" come to mind when reading how time has dealt with Markham:

"Time will rust the sharpest sword,
Time will consume the strongest cord,
Time, which bites both iron and steel,
Must mortal nerves and sinews feel."

U. C. "PROPAGANDA" COURSE

"Public Opinion and Propaganda," a course designed to teach people not to be too easily influenced by public statements but to analyze them carefully, has been started on the Berkeley campus of the University of California in the department of political science. In the announcement it is stated that a great deal of attention is being devoted to training for capable leadership, but it is even more important that there be training also for intelligent followership. The nature, the different conceptions and some of the manifestations of propaganda, official propaganda in war and peace, lobbying and "pressure propaganda," receive attention. The governmental propaganda concerns that which obtains under both a democracy and a dictatorship.

A GLARING INCONSISTENCY

Canadian labor unions are demanding a revision of the Dominion Labor Department's family budget for workers, in the light of the discovery that the allowance therein for food per individual per day is only a little more than one-half the actual cost per day per inmate of the leading penal institution of Ontario.

Labor Is Invited to Honor Father Yorke

The following letter received by the San Francisco Labor Council from the United Irish Societies will interest all admirers of the late Father Yorke, the anniversary celebration of whose birth is always attended by hundreds of San Francisco trades-unionists. The communication was signed by Eneas Kane, president, and Andrew Gallagher, committeeman:

"One of the great historic champions of labor in the Far West was the late Rev. Dr. Peter C. Yorke, the eleventh anniversary of whose memory will be commemorated on Sunday, March 28, 1937.

"During the titanic waterfront struggle of 1901 Father Yorke, then, in the prime of his youth, by his staunch adherence to principle, his powerful pen, and his rare powers of oratory, succeeded in holding back the forces which would have crushed labor and retarded the growth of the labor movement here more than twenty years.

"Again, during other major labor conflicts, notably the differences between the United Railroads and its employees, Father Yorke buckled on his armor and stood in the forefront of the ranks of labor's defenders, for which action he was denounced and ridiculed by the enemies of labor.

"Each year since Father Yorke's death the hosts of his admirers, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies, gather at his grave to pay tribute to his memory and to seek to keep alive among our children the story of his services to the church, to the land he loved and the great causes, among which was labor's rights, which he battled for during his life.

"At the last meeting of the United Irish Societies resolutions were passed calling upon organized labor in San Francisco to take part in these annual commemorations. It is therefore with pleasure that we invite and solicit your participation in the coming annual observance. We invite all labor unions to send five or more delegates to the services at Saint Peter's Church and to the exercises in Holy Cross Cemetery. We feel certain that labor will want to show its loyalty to the memory of one of its staunchest friends and valiant defenders; and those of Irish blood who admired and loved Father Yorke will be only too pleased to have labor's aid in paying tribute to his memory.

"Our suggestion is that each affiliated union be invited to send a delegation to the ceremonies. The place, Holy Cross Cemetery; the time, Sunday, March 28, 1937, at 1:30 p. m.

OPINION ON EASTERN FLOOD

Sixteen inches of rain in twenty-six days in the Ohio-Kentucky area caused the current floods, and no flood-control projects would have prevented them, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. This was the greatest concentration of rain in such a short period ever recorded in America, he said.

Charter Amendment 4

Appreciation to union labor for indorsement of Charter Amendment 4 by the San Francisco Labor Council was voiced yesterday by Mrs. W. F. Chipman, president of the San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters.

The San Francisco Center is sponsoring the campaign for passage of the measure at the March 9 election.

Amendment 4 would create a permanent public welfare department by uniting the emergency relief commission and the county welfare department under one unpaid commission of five members to be appointed by the mayor.

Relief to persons classified as "unemployable" is at present administered by the emergency relief commission. The county welfare department administers social security, including blind aid, mothers' pensions and old-age assistance.

Mrs. Chipman points out that Amendment 4 creates a public welfare department similar to those in other large cities and will promote efficiency and economy. The measure was recommended by both the Center and the Community Chest following independent studies of the welfare program.

Indorsement has been given by Rev. P. G. Moriarity, director of Catholic charities; Bishop Edward L. Parsons, and Rabbi Irving R. Reichert.

"The indorsement of union labor will be of great assistance in providing San Francisco with a modern, permanent welfare administration," Mrs. Chipman said.

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Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

Auto Salesmen Organize

Automobile salesmen in both the new and used car fields have received their charter, dated December 23, 1936, and are known as Retail Automobile Salesmen's Local 1067, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Regular meetings are held in Equality Hall, Eagles' building, 273 Golden Gate avenue, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month.

The first meeting of Local 1067 was held on January 7, 1937, at which time more than one hundred members were signed up; this figure has already more than doubled.

The main object of Local 1067 is to arrive at a uniform working agreement between all automobile dealers in San Francisco and their salesmen.

Brothers contemplating the purchase of new or used automobiles should make certain they contact a salesman who can produce a union card of the R. C. I. P. A., Local 1067, as there has been some confusion between this local and the California Motor Car Salesmen's Association, which has no labor affiliation.

State Bar Association Committee

Frowns on Disbarment Proceeding

An investigating committee of the State Bar Association has decided that there are no grounds for disbarment proceedings against Attorney Leo Gallagher. In a letter sent to Gallagher recently the committee states it "has carefully considered the facts brought to its attention and has concluded they do not justify disciplinary action by the State Bar."

During last year's campaign in Los Angeles, when Gallagher was a candidate for superior judge, he sent a letter to attorneys charging that Judge Crum, his opponent, had "cast aside every rule of decency in the trial of labor cases in his court," and making other accusations. Complaint was filed with the Bar Association that this act was improper and a committee was named to make a preliminary examination of the matter. It is stated that Gallagher offered to prove that he was warranted in making the statements contained in his campaign letter, but the negative action of the committee regarding the complaint will doubtless end the proceedings.

State Jewelry Workers' Unions to

Boost Organization of Coast Council

George F. Allen of San Francisco was chairman of a meeting of representatives of Jewelry Workers' unions which recently convened in Fresno and which was attended by sixty or more delegates and their wives. They were welcomed by P. A. Fries, president of the local central labor body, and C. E. Dowd, district vice-president of the State Federation of Labor.

It was announced that several constructive resolutions were adopted pertaining to advancement of the welfare of these craftsmen, their problems in both the northern and southern parts of the state were discussed, and all agreed to strive for the mutual benefit of workers in the industry. Willingness to co-operate in efforts to establish a code of fair practice was expressed, and agreement was reached that a Pacific Coast Council be organized, which will meet the second week of next month and will be composed of two representatives from each local.

It takes a highly intellectual individual to enjoy leisure. Most of us had better count on working. The individual who wakes up in the morning with a number of things to do for the day is the person who will hold to normality.—Dr. J. B. Nash, New York University.

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Union Workers Receive More Boosts in Wages

A. F. of L. News Service

Organized labor continues its victories in securing higher living standards by the negotiation of agreements with employers. The following news items recording a few of these achievements are compiled from labor newspapers:

Molders

Officials of the International Molders' Union of North America recently announced that an agreement had been reached with the Manufacturers' Protective and Development Association providing an eight and twenty-one hundredths per cent increase for 1937 in the molding price in shops of the Association. The agreement also fixed the ratio of apprentices at one apprentice to each eight journeymen and one to the shop.

Detroit Painters

Painters' District Council No. 22, Detroit, Mich., announces an increased wage scale for union members of a number of house painters' local unions. The new rate will be \$1.25 an hour, effective April 1.

Miami Painters

Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 365, Miami, Fla., has negotiated an agreement with a number of painting contractors providing an increase in wages of \$1 per day. Under the new rates journeymen will be paid a minimum wage of \$9 per day, or \$1.12½ an hour, for a forty-hour week, until January 7, 1938, and \$10 a day, or \$1.25 an hour, from January 7 until June 30, 1938. The old wage agreement called for \$8 per day for a forty-hour week.

Seattle Cracker Bakers

The Cracker Bakers' Union of Seattle, Wash., has signed an agreement with the Superior Biscuit Company providing an average wage increase of 27½ per cent for the twenty-five union members employed by the concern, which is now a 100 per cent union shop. The American Cracker Company's plant is also 100 per cent organized. It is reported that strikes are still in effect against the National Biscuit Company and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, both of which refused to recognize the union as the bargaining agency of the workers.

Joplin Miners

A pay increase of 25 cents a day has been placed in effect in the Tri-State Mining District (Joplin, Mo.) by major companies. The action sets base pay of machine men at \$4.80, helpers \$4.20 and common laborers at \$4.05 per eight-hour day. The wage increase followed an advance in price of ore of \$2 a ton.

Detroit Newspaper Printers

According to a new contract negotiated by the Detroit Typographical Union with the Detroit daily newspaper publishers, recently accepted by a referendum vote of the union members, the scale for day work is \$10.40 for 7½ hours; five days, \$52.01. Night work, \$11.02 for 7½ hours;

five days, \$55.08. Third shift, \$11.55 for 7½ hours; five days, \$57.74. The pay increase totals \$3.50 per week and calls for time and a half for overtime.

Galesburg Painters

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Local No. 29, Galesburg, Ill., announces that the union's wage rate will be \$1 per hour after the first of April.

Battle Creek Machinists

Lodge No. 46, International Association of Machinists, has negotiated a new agreement with the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, Mich., carrying a substantial wage increase and better working conditions, among which is a daily smoking period for the men. The pact calls for a union shop. Three hundred and sixty-six union machinists are employed by the company. Union officials hope that within a short time the machinists' label will appear on all Duplex printing presses.

Portland Tailors

A new agreement negotiated by the Journeymen Tailors' Union of Portland, Ore., with more than twenty retail clothing dealers is reported by union officials as providing increase in pay and better working conditions for the tailors employed by these concerns.

Danville Building Trades

The Vermillion County Building Trades Council, Danville, Ill., has negotiated a new agreement with the Allied Builders' Association, composed of the principal contractors, providing increases of from 4 to 25 cents an hour for common laborers, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, painters and plumbers. Following are the increases: Carpenters, painters and cement finishers, from \$1 an hour to \$1.25; bricklayers and plasterers, \$1.25 to \$1.50; lathers, \$1.20 to \$1.37½; common laborers, 60 cents to 65 cents. Hod carriers' wages will remain at 80 cents an hour. It is reported that wages for electrical and sheet metal workers and chauffeurs were not included in the agreement, which covers about 1000 men.

Detroit Bricklayers

The Detroit Bricklayers' Union announces an increase in its wage scale of 25 cents per hour, raising the former rate of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour.

Peoria Street Car Employees

A wage increase of 5 cents an hour covering all platform men, bus men, shop men and garage men

has been secured by the Peoria, Ill., Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America for their members employed by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation.

Akron Retail Clerks

An increase in wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent was won from the management of the Hardware and Supply Company of Akron, Ohio, following a seventeen-day strike declared by the General Retail Store Employees' Union. Officials of the union said picketing during the strike was so effective that the hardware concern was closed tight.

Peoria Newspaper Typos

A new agreement between Typographical Union No. 29 of Peoria, Ill., and the Peoria "Journal," Peoria "Transcript" and the Peoria "Star" grants a wage increase of 7½ cents an hour, with the night force receiving an additional amount of 50 cents over the day rate of \$1.12½.

Bakersfield Laundry Workers

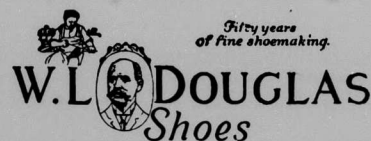
Members of the Laundry Workers' Union of Bakersfield, Calif., recently secured a new agreement providing for an increase in wages of from 2 cents to 3 cents per hour.

AUTOMOBILE TAXATION

The average automobile in California cost its owner \$36.71 in special motor vehicle taxes, state, local and federal, during 1935, the last year for which complete figures are available, the California State Automobile Association reports. This tax was 20.3 per cent of the average car's value. All motor vehicles in the entire United States were valued at \$4,746,272,622 and paid taxes aggregating \$1,286,157,907. The average vehicle was valued at \$181.01 while the average tax per vehicle was \$49.05.

UPHOLDS SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Taxes levied on employers and employees under the old age assistance provision of the Social Security Act are constitutional, Federal District Judge George C. Sweeney ruled in Boston. His decision was rendered in the first national test case of Title 8—the old age benefit section—of the act.



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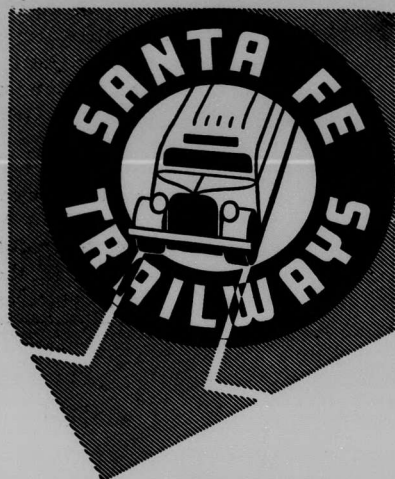
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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Typographical Union No. 21 will convene in regular monthly meeting at 1 p. m. Sunday, February 21, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Among the important reports to be considered will be that of the committee recently appointed to investigate the possibility of creating work for the unemployed or to devise a plan for the relief of the unemployed members of the union. The committee has had several sessions and approached its task in all earnestness, and no doubt will come forward with suggestions worthy the serious study of the membership. This report alone should be sufficient to attract a representative attendance of members.

Hugh Leach of the "Examiner" Chapel succumbed to a lingering illness February 10 at a hospital in Alameda County, where he had been a patient for several months. Mr. Leach had lived his entire life in California, in which state he was born. He was 67 years old. He was employed on the "Commercial News" prior to joining the "Examiner" composing room staff some ten or twelve years ago. He is survived by his widow, Belle Leach, and a married son. Following services



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which were private, his body was incinerated at Oakland Crematory.

Our members, and friends of union labor, are hereby informed that the P. Goldsmith Sons' Company of Cincinnati does not patronize union printing firms and that the Typographical Union of that city is directing particular attention to the fact. The company manufactures all equipment necessary in playing baseball, football, basketball and other sports, including uniforms. The company recently took over the Crawford, McGregory & Canley Company of Dayton, makers of golfing equipment. When making purchases in the sporting goods line, either as individuals or for clubs, watch for the Goldsmith brand—after that, advice would be superfluous.

Denver union has announced its intention to appeal a recent local award to the International Arbitration Board, before which body Secretary Goshen and W. D. Ament of the scale committee will present the union's case.

Favorable comment is being expressed on the appearance of the union label on the attractive baseball and basketball schedules of the University of California teams, now on display in windows of local merchants.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes

Larry Lofman received word from Long Beach that his father had been injured. No details were given and we trust that no serious injury occurred.

A couple of weeks ago Mickey Donelin came to the office on his off day to get something forgotten on a previous day. He went to his locker, opened it. Along came one of the boys, greeted Donelin and passed the time of day. Then it happened. I'll be darned if Donelin did not take his hat and coat off in preparation to start a day's work. Finally, someone wised him up that the five-day week was the vogue. Was his face red?

To match the above, here's one concerning a tale that Machinist Van Schaick told. He stated that he had seen a sea lion on the Northwestern Pacific's tracks in Marin County, and did he take a trimming in the way of a first-class ribbing! But who had the wide grin when the "News" published the story with pictures the next day? Van now tells of the time when an elephant (pink?) appeared on the tracks of the street car company down Milbrae way some years ago. Boys, he certainly is bearing down now with animal stories.

Ben Noble, on the sick list for some time, is rapidly recovering from his influenza attack and opines that he will work next week.

Don McCarthy was moved into the ranks of "I

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know a man who" when his father, up in Juneau, Alaska, submitted a tall tale to one of the Liars' Clubs and won a prize. Wonder if Don will try to beat the dad in the tall tale business.

Harry Bersner, so word comes, is just about recovered from his appendix operation.

Talk to your friends of the necessity for voting "Yes" on No. 19 in the forthcoming election. While your organization at present is not affected with picketing, organized labor as a whole is and as a member of organized labor you have a duty to perform in assisting in the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

UNION-MADE MILLINERY

Request is being made by members of the Millinery Workers' Union that demand be made for the label of their organization when Easter "bonnets" are being purchased this year. They are on sale in San Francisco, and the subject is referred to the women members in households maintained from union-earned wages.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, February 21.

George Murray has accepted a regular situation on the "News"—an increase in the regular force.

What reliance in any period of crisis can be placed upon M. T. D. U. officers when occasion demands, as it has done and again will do? Probably they will be "weighed in the balance and found wanting," as usual. The question can not be solved by those who accept everything without question, who are no more than names or numbers on a list, who are best satisfied if allowed to remain in a state of suspended animation and whose sole conception of mailer affairs is a relationship which allows the continuance of M. T. D. U. officers' political machine. The easy-going members somehow satisfy themselves that the organization itself exerts powerful influence. They forget that the political machine of its officers is not of itself a benefit to the rank and file. It is surprising what a lot of comfort some members get out of the reiterated platitudes by its officers at annual conventions. According to these "oracles," the members have only to sit back admiringly and, without effort, be certain that the M. T. D. U., operating in some mysterious manner, can do anything short of creating a mailer "Utopia"—nothing left to do but to indulge in pleasant dreams, vote "the slate" of the officers' political machine, and the M. T. D. U. will somehow manage to impress itself upon all mailers because of the "diligence" of its officers and their "wonderful" interest in the working mailers of their organization. These officers draw salaries and other expenses without returning anything of value to the working mailers. For some of its officers the sole purpose of the M. T. D. U. seems to have been the providing of paying jobs for the few who were shrewd enough to sell the idea of such a useless organization to their members. It is not to be classed with the active forces of the day. The time is ripe for a referendum on a proposition recommending its dissolution by the forward-looking members of that organization.

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Unfair Photo-Engravers

A circular letter issued by the San Francisco-Oakland Photo-Engravers' Union, addressed to the purchasers of photo-engravings, and signed by its officers, says:

"Your attention is called to the fact that the Sterling Photo-Engraving Company of 1045 Sansome street, San Francisco, has been guilty of violating business principles of fair play and has been declared not only unfair to the above organization but to all organized labor by the San Francisco Labor Council.

"The Sterling Photo-Engraving Company has persisted in importing labor from outside of the state, ignoring the fact that our local people were idle, and has used intimidation by bringing pressure to have members of our union drop their membership with us.

"No question of any wage increase or change of working conditions within the industry is involved, but the Sterling Photo-Engraving Company is operating as a menace to fair competition until they are willing to meet the existing requirements that all other fair employers recognize.

"We desired to meet the management of the Sterling Photo-Engraving Company through the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council, but they have refused to meet with accredited representatives of our union. This statement can be substantiated by the San Francisco Labor Council.

"Our union has been in existence over forty years, and we believe in taking every measure possible to avoid conflict, but we have been forced to this action to protect our wages and conditions, as well as our fair-dealing employers.

"These are the facts. We ask your co-operation. We still stand ready to confer with them at any time."

Social Security Board Warns Against Fraudulent "Schools"

A warning against lavish promises made by self-styled "social security correspondence schools" and mail-order "training courses which prepare you for social security jobs" was issued this week by Richard M. Neustadt, director of the Social Security Board's regional office in San Francisco.

"Such courses," said Neustadt, "are being offered by mail and personal solicitation, in some cases by salesmen posing as government representatives. Warning against these schools and their courses have been issued both by the Social Security Board in Washington and the United States Civil Service Commission.

"All positions of the types mentioned in the advertising of these schools are filled by the Social Security Board from lists of persons who have civil service status. Completion of private courses does not eliminate the necessity of meeting civil service requirements. This applies both to posi-

tions in Washington and in field offices throughout the country."

Neustadt added that fraudulent activities of such schools are particularly to be condemned because their sales efforts seem to be directed chiefly to unemployed and low-income groups.

Labor Radio Program

Using the radio in a novel manner, the labor radio program, "Voice of Progress," is actively participating in the campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing law. Playlets and skits, making the important points at issue alive and dramatic, put on with an interesting combination of news, broadcast from labor's point of view, are putting across the importance of repeal of this ordinance, as well as gaining many new listeners for the program.

The program is prepared and presented by the Educational Labor Bureau, with the co-operation of the San Francisco Theater Union, which furnishes actors, and is heard over Station KGGC from 9:15 to 9:45 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

The Educational Labor Bureau, located at 1179 Market street, San Francisco, is supported by thirty-five A. F. of L. unions. The telephone number is Market 0095.

Johnson's a Real Union Store

There is one thing you union men will not see when you patronize this store. That is a lot of scab brands on the shelves. All Furnishings, Hats and Clothing bear the Union Label, except in a few remote cases where that particular part of the industry has not even one member. For instance, the sweaters have no labels because there is not a single knitter in the United States that is organized. There is room for some wide-awake knitter to cash in on the waiting demand for a union label knit garment. Johnson's new location is at 2490 Mission Street, San Francisco.—Adv.

Scrudder Says He Lied

By Maritime News Service

James Scrudder, chief prosecution witness in the Modesto Standard Oil frameup, told a State Assembly investigating committee at Los Angeles last week that he "lied" when he confessed his trial testimony was perjured.

Scrudder insisted he testified truthfully at the trial in 1935, saying his confession was made to mislead questioners. The confession was recorded on dictaphone records in the home of William Briggs, film studio employee.

In the confession, which led to the Assembly investigation, Scrudder admitted that eight maritime union men convicted in Modesto of reckless possession of dynamite were framed.

He told the investigating committee, however, that he was "suspicious" of Briggs and others who were asking him questions, and "lied to lead them on."

But he admitted receiving \$600 from Standard Oil after the trial, plus a \$5-a-day job. He admitted also he is being guarded by a private detective, W. J. Gordon. The latter acknowledged that Standard Oil hired him to "protect" Scrudder.

The investigation will resume in San Francisco, where Scrudder and another prosecution witness, Harold Marchant, were acting as "under-cover men" for Standard Oil during the 1935 tanker strike, when the Modesto case broke.

Scrudder was advised by Chairman Jack Tenney of the committee that he risked a contempt citation in refusing to give his address or tell where his wife was.

Members of the investigating committee are Assemblymen Jack B. Tenney, Inglewood; John G. Clark and Kent H. Redwine, Los Angeles; Paul A. Richie, San Diego, and Seth Millington, Gridley. The hearing was resumed in the State building, San Francisco, on Wednesday last.

— SAFEWAY —
YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER
offers
LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17TH and MISSION STREETS

HIRSCH & PRICE

949-51 KEARNY ST. - NEAR PACIFIC

The only store on NORTH BEACH featuring
UNION MADE
CLOTHING - HATS - SHOES - FURNISHINGS
AND WORK CLOTHES FOR MEN

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
Moderate Prices — You Will Be Surprised

J. ALLEC
DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works

1360 MISSION STREET

PHONE HEMLOCK 3131

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 12, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24, Paul Guderly, S. K. Leman, Theodore Lindquist, Anton Hansen, Harold Leninger, Phillip Lupertino and Frank Dangel; Building Service Employees No. 87, William Griffin vice John Jenkins; Jewelry Workers No. 36, C. Stegman; Laundry Drivers, W. A. Connolly vice Charles J. Dowling; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, E. D. Farney vice Warren H. Stoffel; Sailors' Union, Carl Tillman and Charles Cates; Street Car Men No. 1004, Henry Noll vice R. E. McCarthy; United Textile Workers, Charles Hansen and Sonia Baltrun. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—Switchmen's Union No. 197. Referred to the organizing committee.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Department of Employment, Unemployment Reserves Commission, circular letter containing information to the effect that since the State Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Unemployment Reserves Act in excess of twenty-one million dollars has been collected from employers in contributions to the fund that is being regularly collected by the commission. Congressman Franck R. Havenner, stating his interest in the pending election for the revenue bonds amendment to the city charter and appealing to citizens to vote for the passage of the amendment. Maritime Federation, bespeaking patronage for the "Pictorial" being published under the auspices of the Federation.

Requests Complied With: I. L. A. 38-82 of San Pedro, Calif., resolution requesting Congress to appropriate the sum of \$250,000 for the La Follette Committee's investigation of anti-union activities of big industrialists, and to extend the investigation to the Pacific Coast maritime situation, and requesting all labor bodies to prevail upon their representatives in Congress to vote for the appropriation. From California State Federation of Labor,

circular letter inviting central labor bodies and federal agricultural unions to send delegates to a conference to be held in San Francisco Labor Temple February 27, 10 a. m., and closing February 28, to discuss problems of organization of agricultural workers in California; propositions and resolutions may be sent in advance, but can not be introduced after the first session, to Walter Cowan, chairman state committee, care of State Federation of Labor. Photo Engravers No. 8, requesting removal of the name of Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth street, Oakland, from the "We Don't Patronize List."

Invitation from United Irish Societies to each affiliated organization to send a delegation to the ceremonies at Holy Cross Cemetery March 28, at 1:30 p. m., in commemoration of the life and work of Father Dr. Peter C. Yorke. Request complied with and referred to Labor Clarion.

Referred to Executive Committee: Communications transmitting donations for various purposes: Receipts from Maritime Ways and Means Committee for last two weeks, one for \$248 and the other for \$153. Donations for Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee of \$15 from Electrical Workers No. 151, of \$25 from Inlandboatmen, and \$25 from Photo-Engravers No. 8; total \$75; from Photo-Engravers to Maritime Relief \$10, to Bag Workers \$5 and to Red Cross \$50; to Mooney Appeal Fund, \$45 from central bodies in the East.

Resolution presented by Delegate Fred West, dealing with strikebreaking activities of Lee Holman, and his endeavors to discredit the campaign for repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance. Adopted. (See text of resolution in Labor Clarion.)

Resolution of San Francisco Bay Area District Council No. 2, dealing with discrimination in the use of certificate of efficiency in the case of Frank Spolar. Adopted. (See copy of resolution in Labor Clarion.)

Resolution of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, dealing with Spanish internal conflict. Motion to adopt amendment to refer to executive committee; after lengthy debate, and motion to close debate being carried, the amendment was adopted by large vote.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention to levy a boycott against Sterling Engraving Company. Recommended indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Operating Engineers No. 64 with the dairy industry. Reported that controversy between Window Cleaners and Foreman & Clark had been amicably adjusted. Indorsed agreement to be negotiated with the Richfield Oil Company by the Filling Station Employees, subject to indorsement of the National Council. Committee discussed and decided hereafter to enforce the new A. F. of L. constitutional ruling in regard to the levying of boycotts by any union in cases where such boycott will affect members of other unions; no such

boycott to be levied without sanction of the Labor Council and notice served on the unions affected. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of affiliation to Automobile Salesmen's Union No. 1067, with Delegate F. G. Montgomery, and to Switchmen's Union No. 197, beginning March 1. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—This being the first meeting of the newly-elected committee, committee organized and elected Henry Heidelberg as chairman and appointed Theodore Johnson as secretary. Made the following recommendations on additional propositions to be voted on at the special election March 9: Proposition No. 4, establishing a Public Welfare Department, Vote YES; Proposition No. 8, position in treasurer's office, Vote YES; recommended that, in view of error made at a previous meeting on Proposition No. 14, limitation on special assessments, Vote YES. Committee called attention to Assembly Bill 2100, which contains the proposed Labor Code compiled since 1931, and recommended that it be indorsed with the only proviso that Section 2 of the bill be amended so as to make it certain that the existing provisions of every law as it existed or was interpreted before it was incorporated into the code shall prevail over the text of the code, if there be any conflict between them, or unless the code provision has been amended after it has been placed in the code; and committee recommended that the subject matter be left in the hands of the Council's legislative agent, to act with the majority of labor's legislative representatives at Sacramento. Report to this point was concurred in by the Council. Motion was then made that the floor be given to ex-Assemblyman James Quigley, a member of the Police Department, who spoke on Proposition No. 7, the police pension amendment. On motion the Council indorsed the same amendment and recommends Vote YES. Motion was also made that Council do not indorse Proposition No. 18, appropriations to meet utility deficits. After lengthy debate Council recommended Vote NO on this proposition.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters and Billers have signed agreements to 1939 with all companies; ask all trade unionists to vote NO on Proposition No. 20. Photo-Engravers will withdraw all men from Sterling Engraving Company and ask for moral support of all friends and sympathizers; thank the Council for assistance. Street Carmen, Division 518, donated \$100 to campaign for revenue bonds. Boot and Shoe Workers have signed agreement with one company and will collect assessment for campaign to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance. Bakery Drivers donated \$50 to Red Cross. Longshoremen are having difficulties with steam schooner operators; thanked all for assistance during recent strike; Brother Bridges in hospital for treatment. Electrical Workers No. 151 donated \$108 to maritime unions, \$36 to Metal Trades and \$15 to anti-picketing repeal; are engaged in activity to pass revenue bond amendment, Proposition No. 1, and donated \$100 to the campaign committee for that purpose.

Delegate West reported on the progress of the campaign to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance.

Report of the Election Committee—Committee reported that for vice-president Brother Lawrence Palacios received the highest number of votes and for the place on the executive committee Brother F. McGuire of Civil Service Janitors No. 66 received the highest number of votes. The said brothers were therefore declared elected respectively vice-president and member of the executive committee.

Receipts, \$1046; expenditures, \$1251.25.

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label on all purchases and when hiring labor or services.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

UNION



TAILORS

UNION MEN

You can help your Union Brothers
by patronizing supporters of
Union Labor for 29 Years

KELLEHER & BROWNE

716 MARKET STREET

Union Tailors

"Lee Holman's Termites"

By JOHN SCHOMAKER
Chairman I. L. A. Publicity Committee

Once more cargo is moving over Pacific Coast docks. Once more are heard the shouts of "Take 'er away," as prunes for Hamburg or automobiles for "down under" are expertly swung aboard to be grasped by eager, capable hands and efficiently stowed.

Again is heard the "constructive criticism" from the hold as the glass arm comes back too slowly or too quickly. Once again the waterfront eating places are jammed at meal hours with stevedores and teamsters who stow away the roast beer rare, the corned beef and cabbage, or rib steak medium, as expertly as they handle the cargo.

Once again as the docks and wharves become scenes of organized confusion the shipping masters sit in their mahogany offices and calmly and self-centeredly smile as their house flags are being borne by gallant and brave men to the four corners of the globe.

While the shipping masters sit, the maritime workers are slapping each other on the back and accepting congratulations from the workers and friends of labor everywhere for the victorious conclusion of the ninety-nine-day strike.

The conclusion of the strike, however, did not dampen the ambitions of the shipowners to smash the maritime unions, because on Monday, February 15, two hundred and fifty of "Ash Can" Holman's termites appeared at the I. L. A. hiring hall, asserting they came to fill the need for 250 extra men. The police were called and the streets were cleared, not, however, before Lemuel Brown, I. L. A. member, was stabbed in the back. There is no doubt that this invasion was an attempt to provoke trouble. The "Ash Can Termites" assert the employers sent them down; this Frank Gregory, chairman of the employers' labor relations committee, denied. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the only ones to benefit by such tactics are the employers. The unions remember only too well the provocative acts which have caused bloodshed in the past, and which have dealt untold hardships and long court procedure for the unions involved, because it seems the only ones arrested in such cases are union members. As in this case, the assailants of Brother Lemuel Brown and Business Agent J. Creary, who was struck on the head with a piece of paving stone, were not arrested.

The union members must maintain rigid discipline and not permit themselves to be provoked into taking action which may result in another Portland case, such as happened after the 1934 strike in the northern port, when twenty-eight I. L. A. men were indicted for murder after one scab shot and killed another.

Apparently the employers are dismayed by the strong bonds which bind the maritime unions together. Apparently the employers are angered by the excellent and firm discipline as expressed within the ranks of the maritime unions; however, as long as the maritime unions maintain their solidarity and retain and build stronger union bonds of discipline, then the maritime workers, organized in the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, are going to march on to greater victories.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union
Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the
American Federation of Labor.

TO ORGANIZE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

On an organization tour of the Pacific Coast states, Arnold S. Zander, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, was a visitor in San Francisco last week. Zander, whose headquarters city is Madison, Wis., expects to be on the Coast for some time, and will visit San Jose, Stockton and other northern California points before leaving for southern California.

Recommendations

On Referendum Propositions

By San Francisco Labor Council

The following recommendations to voters at the special election on March 9 were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council:

1. Revenue bondsVOTE YES
2. Cash reserve fund, etc.....VOTE YES
3. Health Service System.....VOTE YES
4. Establishing Public Welfare
DepartmentVOTE YES
5. Positions, civil service.....VOTE YES
6. Control of harbor.....VOTE YES
7. Police pensionsVOTE YES
8. Positions in treasurer's office.VOTE YES
9. Contractors' working condi-
tionsVOTE YES
10. Permits and inspections.....VOTE YES
11. Disposition of public utility
bondsVOTE YES
14. Limitation of special assess-
ments*VOTE YES
16. Compensation of Supervisors..VOTE YES
18. Appropriations to meet utility
deficitsVOTE NO
19. REPEAL OF ANTI-PICK-
ETING ORDINANCE ...VOTE YES
20. Prohibiting billboards near
Bay BridgeVOTE NO

*Former action by the Council recommended "Vote No." This action was rescinded and approval given.



Lachman Bros.

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

February Sale of Homefurnishings

Every department in the store participates with extra savings on new, desirable furnishings for every room in the home. Take advantage of these unusual opportunities. Generous TRADE-IN allowances and LIBERAL TERMS.

No Money Down Up to 2 Years
to Pay on Our Special Term Plan

Posters and Billers

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44 has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Lea Phillips, president; R. Harris, vice-president; R. Johnson, financial secretary; R. Lane, treasurer; Jack Stanley, sergeant-at-arms; Sid W. Flaherty, business agent; B. A. Brundage, assistant business agent; H. Kane, Ed King and B. Doull, board of trustees; Lea Phillips and H. Dane, delegates to Labor Council; B. A. Brundage and J. Nelson, delegates to Union Label Section; Lea Phillips, Sid Flaherty and B. A. Brundage, delegates to the Theatrical Federation; Lea Phillips, L. H. Gilmour, Sid Flaherty, B. Johnson and B. Doull, executive board.

New agreements covering the bill posting industry in the Bay Area which restore pre-depression pay rates have been signed, says Lea Phillips, president of Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44.

The agreements are between the union and all major advertising firms in the Bay Area which operate elsewhere in the state. Only one firm in Modesto remains to be signed, Phillips said. The agreement gives the workers \$1 an hour, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and seven holidays, and no work on Labor Day.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COURTS

Mayor Bangs of Huntington, Ind., is in jail for violating an injunction in which the judge forbade him to sell electric current to private consumers in competition with the Northern Indiana Light and Power Company. Speaking about the independence of the courts—

BLOOM'S

2464 Mission St. Bet. 20th and 21st
THE 100% UNION STORE

Pre-Easter Clearance

500 SUITS and O'COATS

Specially Priced

\$21.75 \$26.75 \$29.75

Make Your Own Terms

No Interest No Carrying Charge

FREE A \$5.00 ALL-WEATHER
RAINCOAT FREE with any
SUIT or OVERCOAT.

CLEANED AND PRESSED PROPERLY

- We get many compliments on Men's Suits, Sport Clothes and Delicate Garments. You will be particularly pleased with our careful pressing and finishing. Our process of cleaning prolongs the life of the materials sent to us.
- We dye everything, including Rugs and Carpets.

F. THOMAS
Cleaners and Dyers

Phone HEMLOCK 0180

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Bartenders' Union No. 41 announces that there will not be a business meeting of the union on Monday, February 22, on account of the Snow Carnival at Truckee, which will cause many of its members to be absent from the city all the week. The union held a special election at its meeting of Monday, the 15th, when Harry Delaney was elected to the board of trustees and Wilson Wallier was elected to the Local Joint Executive Board. Tom Nickola, secretary of Local No. 41, desires to express the thanks of the union to those who have given their help in the matter of the taverns where women are to be found serving drinks behind the bar, and asks that these efforts to remove this threat to the organized bartenders be continued. Keep after your friends to refrain from patronizing any tavern where barmaids are employed; they are unfair to Local No. 41.

Miscellaneous Union No. 110, at its meeting on Wednesday, February 10, voted the following sums from the treasury: To the striking auto workers, \$100; for the Ohio flood relief, \$100; to the Labor Red Cross for the victims of the Spanish civil war, \$50, and for the repeal of the anti-picketing law the members voted to fill their quota of per capita tax.

We find it necessary to again call to the attention of organized labor the condition existing in the Crystal Palace Market. Here we have succeeded in organizing all but two of the eating places; these are the Manning Coffee Company and the Oasis. For the past week we have had these places under observation and we find that union men with their buttons on were eating and drinking at both stands and when spoken to they claimed that they did not know that the house was non-union. Therefore the Joint Board asks that this matter be brought up at union meetings and the members present be asked to co-operate by requesting their friends not to purchase anything whatever from any of the Manning Coffee Company stands in any market and not to use the Oasis in the Crystal Palace Market until the boss agrees to line up with our unions. Remember that there are plenty of union places, both inside and outside of this market, where you can spend your time and money. Don't forget that if you always look for the union card, label and button and only purchase where you see these things prominently displayed you not only help your fellow workers but you help yourself. Always do for the other fellow the things you would like and expect him to do for you. The labor movement will prosper and you will find yourself a lot better off.

GARMENT WORKERS No. 131

The following officers have been elected by Garment Workers No. 131: President, Mayme Graham; vice-president, Lillian Rogers; recording secretary, Kathryn Granville; financial secretary-

treasurer, Sarah Hagen; sergeant-at-arms, Lillian Sutherland; guide, Alice Leo; trustees, May Himmel, Delia Bateson and Katherine Riley; executive board, Mayme Graham, Kathryn Granville, Anna Culberson, Nellie Riley, Catherine Barrett, Marie De Voe and Elsie Berry; delegates to Labor Council, Sarah Hagen, Nellie Casey, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Anna Culberson and Catherine Barrett; delegates to Union Label Section, Elizabeth Poy-sell and Nellie Casey.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Jimmie P. Jensen, member of Cooks' Union No. 44; Alfred J. Steffen, Web Pressmen's Union; John McLean, I. L. A. No. 38-79; John C. Donnelly, Teamsters' Union No. 85; George Clanton Williams, Street Carmen's Union, Division 518; Frank Olson, Printing Pressmen's Union.

CONTRACTOR PUNISHED

A few days ago one of the safety inspectors of the State Industrial Accident Commission found the scaffold upon which plasterers were working to be of faulty and dangerous construction. The safety inspector notified Frank Mannix, contractor, to stop all work upon the scaffold until such time as it had been rebuilt in conformity with the safety laws of the Industrial Accident Commission. Contractor Mannix and his assistants ignored the notice, whereupon Mannix was arrested and charged with violating Sections 34 and 35 of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety laws. Judge Michelsen fined Mannix \$50 and gave him a ninety-day suspended jail sentence.

RESEARCH FOR "BATTLE HYMN"

Tremendous interest in the Federal Theater Project's current production, "Battle Hymn," coincident with the visit to San Francisco of Michael Gold, one of the authors, has revealed that the play was the result of intensive research into the archives and records of the 1850s throughout the country over a period of years. The speeches of Lincoln, Douglas, Taney, Jefferson Davis, Seward and other historic characters in the prologues are all exact quotations or paraphrases of the actual speeches made by these men, according to Gold.

"Run-Off" Election

Three hundred and thirty votes were cast last Friday night at the special "run-off" election held by the Labor Council occasioned by the fact that neither of three candidates for vice-president received a majority in the regular election and that two candidates tied for place on the executive committee.

Lawrence Palacios, president of the Laundry Workers' Union, was the successful candidate for vice-president. His opponent was Henry Schmidt, president of the Longshoremen's Union.

For the thirteenth place on the executive committee John F. McGuire of the Civil Service Building Service Employees' Union was successful over William A. Speers of the Operating Engineers' Union.

NOTED MERCHANT WILL VISIT CITY

Edward E. Filene, Boston's noted millionaire economist who has done so much to publicize the truism that prosperity depends upon increasing the buying power of the workers, will fly across the continent to San Francisco to be the principal speaker at the "Victory Dinner" to be held on March 4 under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee.

TWO-FILAMENT LAMP

A new incandescent lamp with two filaments is said to have twice the life of the ordinary lamp. When the first filament burns out, a small automatic switch built inside the bulb puts the second filament into operation.

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

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736 MARKET STREET 1118 MARKET STREET
140 KEARNY STREET
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles)

YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM



BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

DRESS UP FOR EASTER

COMPLETE HEAD TO TOE OUTFIT WITH NO CASH!
USE YOUR CREDIT — PAY LATER — NO EXTRA COST

LOOK!

Suit	\$21.75
Hat	3.85
Shoes	5.00
Shirt	1.65
2 Pc. Underwear	1.00
3 Pr. Hose	.75
Necktie	1.00

Total.....\$35.00

PAY ONLY
\$1.00 PER WEEK

NO MONEY DOWN 40 WEEKS TO PAY

NO INTEREST OR CARRYING CHARGE

This friendly well known men's store is headquarters for thousands of smart dressers. Take advantage of Howard's simple payment plan to dress yourself from head to toe for Easter—with no penalty for "Budget Terms."

HOWARD'S, INC.

• 100% UNION STORE
• UNION MERCHANDISE

SMART CLOTHES
936 Market St. - San Francisco

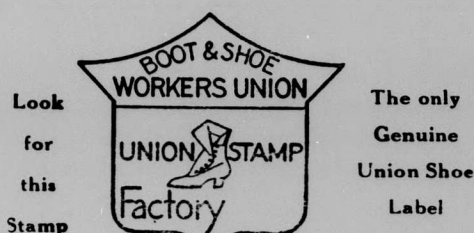
LOOK!

Suit	\$26.75
Hat	3.85
Shoes	5.00
Shirt	1.65
2 Pc. Underwear	1.00
3 Pr. Hose	.75
Necktie	1.00

Total.....\$40.00

PAY ONLY
\$1.00 PER WEEK

• UNION CLERKS
• UNION TAILORS



Union Label Shoes

At BENDER'S

\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

UNION CLERKS

BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)